

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—We had expected to find to-day some account of an engagement between the belligerent powers of the old world, that would have furnished us with a little news wherewith to regale our readers. But it seems that France and England are as slow, in their military operations, as they were in coming to the conclusion to put a stop to the encroachments of the Czar upon the territory of Turkey. Month after month has passed since the allied powers took up the question in real earnest, and sent their hordes to the theatre of war. But nothing as yet, has been done which would give us anything like an idea as to the respective prowess of the contending parties.

We think it high time for them to be doing something. In a war like the one in which they are engaged, the humblest individual feels deeply interested. We consider it a "fixed fact" that this is the struggle which is to decide whether Europe is to be republican or cossack—never since the world began, has it seen a war involving such wide sweeping and tremendous interests. Is it not startling to behold France, England, Austria and Prussia, the great and leading Christian nations of that continent, in league with the only infidel nation upon it, and fighting with her upon a question which is expressed and avowed to be a question between Christianity and Mahomedanism? It is a strange conglomeration, taking even that view of it,—strange still that England and France should shake hands and fight together in the same cause upon the same field of battle, and strange that Austria and Prussia should be engaged in deadly conflict with their old friend and ally, Russia. It is all this that makes the present war so interesting to lookers-on. We, however, have but little interest except that it may be for the weal or woe of Democracy.

We only fix our eyes upon these movements in Europe, with the hope that it may all tend to the establishment of democratic principles in the end. We look to the battle-field only to discover through its smoke the fair form of popular Rights revealed, and springing up from the soil that has been made red with the blood of the hirelings of Tyrants. On which side is the people? is the question we ask, and is the stalwart proportions of Democracy to have a hand in the force itself? Beyond this we care but little.

Mrs. McBrayer who was so brutally mangled in Anderson county, some time since, died on day before yesterday, from its effects.

We learn from the Louisville Courier that the General Council of Louisville have ordered the Mayor to vote for Messrs. Speed, Watkins, and Scally, (of the old Board,) and Messrs. Fuller Burton and Davies, as Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company. Col. Fuller is an engineer of acknowledged skill and reputation. Mr. Burton is an active and energetic business man. Mr. Davies is practical, safe and reliable. If the stockholders confirm this selection, the new Board will be a most excellent and efficient one.

Without complaint as to the management of the present Board, we confess that we rather like the proposed ticket. It savors of progression and safety. We know the most of the gentlemen, personally, and can speak well of their qualifications.

At a Woman's Rights Convention in Boston, last Saturday, Mr. Garrison made a speech on the Burns case, and particularly against Col. Suttle. A lady, the sister of Col. Suttle was then introduced to the audience, as desirous of saying a few words about her brother. She said he was born in New Hampshire, but married in Virginia, and, by his marriage, inherited slaves. She proceeded, laboring evidently under strong emotion, to defend him from the charge of having wished to carry Anthony Burns back to slavery. Burns was not her brother's slave, she said, and he would gladly have released him if the real owner had been willing. Amid frequent interruptions, she proceeded to defend the judgment of Commissioner Loring. She said she wished the people to understand one thing—that her brother was a good, kind man.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.—An English Journal says that an old Saxon has been using for 50 years and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which "he has rescued many fellow beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia." The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar and tepid water, dry it and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva, or neutralize it, and the cure is effected.

It is said that the man who first introduced gas to the public, was disposed to "make light of the affair."

BE FIRM.—Let the winds blow, and the waves of society beat and frown about you; if they will but keep your soul in rectitude, and it will be firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip with her poisoned tongue, meddles with your good name—let her disciples, who infect every town and hamlet, make your disgrace the burden of their song, heard them not. It is their meat to slander. Treat their idle words as you would treat the hissing of a serpent, or the buzzing of many insects. Carry yourself erect; and by the serenity of your countenance and the purity of your life, give the lie to all who would berate and belittle you. Why be afraid of any man? Why shiver and tremble in the presence of the rich? Why "crook the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning character? No, friend, fear them not! Build up your life with holy principles, and if your path be not strewn with flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind you a noble example, which will be to the world, a perennial flower whose leaves will be a healing to the nations and its fragrance the perfume of the soul.

When a man stops his newspaper on account of pecuniary forebodings, we consider him about as good a case as if he should conclude to stop his daily bread for fear he should come to poverty and die.

JUSTICE.—The four Irishmen who were indicted for murder at the Kane Co. Ill's Circuit Court, for Killing ALBERT STORV, at Lasalle, last winter, had their second trial at Geneva, last week, before Judge ISAAC C. WILSON. They were all convicted of murder, and were, on Monday, sentenced to be hung. The murder was a most devilish and brutal one, and the sentence altogether.

That man who runs down the girls, speaks ill of married women, throws a quail of tobacco in the contribution box, and takes a penny out to buy more can never have peace in this world. Bedbugs, mosquitoes and the night-mare and all the hobgoblins of a guilty conscience, will haunt him on his way to the well heated prison where the convicts are fed on cinders and aquafortis soup, and are allowed no other amusement than to sit and pick their teeth with a red hot poker through all eternity.

If the female portion of the community be allowed to wage their own battles, it will be one eternal scene of blood-shed, for they are sure to be always engaged.

COURT OF APPEALS.

(Seventh Day.)

MONDAY, June 12.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Kelley v. Kelly, Warren; affirmed.
Palmer v. Palmer's adm'r., Warren; reversed.
Games' heirs vs. Palmer, &c., Warren; reversed.
Same vs. Lawrence, Warren; reversed.
Same v. Palmer's adm'r., Warren; reversed.
Pittell's assignees vs. Vimont's ex'or., Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Mills, Allen, and Chism vs. Commonwealth, (3 cases,) from Meador rehearing granted.
Commonwealth vs. Logan, Gairard; petition overruled.
Bank Kentucky vs. Vannmeter, Butler; Stearns vs. Feland, Lincoln; Miller vs. Henley, Lincoln; Varner v. Myers, Lincoln—were argued.

(Eighth day.)

TUESDAY, June 13, 1854.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Louisville Savings Bank vs. Commonwealth, Franklin; affirmed.
Bank Kentucky v. Vannmeter, Butler; affirmed.
Potts v. Potts, Warren; affirmed.
Emerson v. Claywell, Cumberland; affirmed.
McLean v. Eaves, Muhlenburg; affirmed.
Souney v. Collins, Bath; affirmed.
Tully v. Grewer, Mason; reversed.
Gossom v. Patterson, Warren; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hays v. Doolen, Pulaski; order suspending mandate of last term set aside.
Goode v. Bradley, Lincoln; Varner v. Myers, Lincoln; Sweeney v. Owsley, Lincoln; Rowlin v. Sassegn, Lincoln; Rowlin v. Sulton's adm'r., Lincoln; Southern v. Dunlap, Boyle; Wood's ex'r. v. Pigg, Ac. Casey; Dawson v. Webb, Casey; Reid v. Frye, Casey; Barnes v. Barnes' heirs, Pulaski—were argued.

BY THE TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 13.

The Arabia has arrived with dates to the 3d inst.
Eight thousand French landed at Perans and took possession.
King Otho accepts the ultimatum of the English and French, and has summoned the ministry under Prince Marrodordei.

We have nothing additional from the Black Sea.
An Anglo-French squadron is ordered to the White Sea.
There was nothing definite from the Baltic.
Siliistra held out bravely, but it was reported that Omer Pacha would himself go to its relief.

Omer Pacha and Lord Raglan had a council of war at Varna, but the result is unknown.
It is said that the Anglo-French will proceed to Adrianople, and Omer will, in the meantime, avoid a general action.
Several skirmishes are reported, but without result.

A *coup de cial* had taken place at Denmark. It is probable that Lord Palmerston will be selected as Minister of War for Great Britain.
The Austrian courier would leave Vienna on the 2d June with a formal demand to the Czar from Austria to withdraw his forces from Turkish territory.

There were doubtful rumors that the Czar would negotiate.
Immediately after the conference with the English and French commanders Omer Pacha advanced with 90,000 men to the relief of Siliistra.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

New Orleans papers of Monday have been received.
A steamer had arrived from Vera Cruz with dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th.

It was rumored that the Gadsden treaty had been accepted, but returned by Santa Anna to Washington with amendments.

Great preparations to celebrate Santa Anna's birthday on the 13th, when it is currently reported, will be declared himself Emperor.

We have received nothing further concerning Alvarez.
Mr. Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, and received unusual attention. He immediately proceeded to the capitol.

The British ship Guyanas on the 24th of May, from San Francisco with 380 troops, mostly Frenchmen, were recently enlisted at San Francisco by the Mexican consul.

Much excitement existed at Guyanas because the commander of the English brig Dido had released five prisoners from Walker's expedition, who were on board the English ship Escheltel, and being transported under a Mexican guard to Mazatlan for trial.

The new Spanish minister arrived at the capitol and received a formal reception.

There was a tremendous hurricane in Mexico on the 19th, doing great damage. There was also one at San Luis Potosi.

Seignior Paries, minister, had resigned on account of sickness.
Alcorta, minister of war, is lying at the point of death.

Senor Rafael, bearer of dispatches to Washington, came passenger in the Orizaba.

CHARLESTON, June 11.

The Isabel has arrived, bringing Havana dates to 8th of April.
All was quiet at Havana.

There was a rumor, but not generally credited, that the Spanish steamer Guadalupe had captured two schooners off St. Jago and took them into that port.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Senate.—Mr. Wells presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of California sustaining the principles of the Nebraska bill.
Mr. Douglas presented a bill providing for the annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday in October, instead of December.

Mr. Fish offered a resolution calling for information respecting the operations of the mint at Philadelphia.
The veto on the insane land bill was then taken up.

Mr. Cass sustained the veto. Voting against this bill would only amount to a declaration that this particular bill and others making similar

grants for similar purposes were unconstitutional and would not extend any further.

When Mr. Cass concluded, the veto was postponed.

House.—Mr. Haven moved the debate on the Pacific railroad bill be concluded to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. McDougall was authorized by a select committee to report an amendment to the bill limiting the Northern route by the same parallel with which the South route is limited—viz., 37, and then moved the consideration of the bill be postponed until the second Monday in December, in order that in the meantime surveys may be completed.

This motion was unanimously agreed to.
Mr. Gidding's resolution to expell the editor of Washington Union from the hall for having published the article referred to in our report the other day, was taken up and laid on the table—years 100, says 32.

The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill, and shortly after they adjourned.

After a very long debate yesterday the House passed a resolution for final adjournment on the 14th of August.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The Senate met at noon, when the death of Mr. Snodgrass was announced, when a member announced the Senate resolutions which were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Walbridge moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution to adjourn sine die, July 3d. The rules were suspended, and a motion made to suspend the resolution so as to adjourn on the 16th of July, which was substituted to adjourn on the 14th of August. A debate ensued and the House adjourned.

New York, June 11th.

Street preaching is again going on to-day at Brooklyn, and several mobs have occurred.—The "Angel Gabriel," held forth on the corner of Horstendal and Alton streets, all was quiet until the close, when a disturbance commenced, and two or three Irishmen were arrested by the police, a rescue was attempted, during which they were badly beaten by the officers. Late in the afternoon another disturbance occurred at the corner of Han and Atlantic streets. Several shots were fired, supposed by the police. It is reported two or three were killed. A strong force of extra police are out, and the 14th Regiment are under arms at the city Hall in this city. There has been no disturbance as yet.

Mayor Westfield has made ample arrangements to quell any riot, extra policemen having been appointed and the regiment of National Guards is held in readiness, with six rounds of ball cartridges.

New York, June 12, P. M.

The new city council organized this morning. The new mayor will be sworn in to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Something definite and important in regard to Spain is anticipated during the coming week.—For several days the State Department and Spanish legation have been discussing the question, and it is certain it is likely to be arranged, and in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

The President intends to visit at Old Point Comfort during a part of the summer.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC

New York, June 12.

The steamer Pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 31st.

A telegraphic dispatch from Belgrade announces that Siliistra held out, and on the 26th the Russians were driven back four times with loss.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that two frigates cannonaded Wiltland on the 19th, and the next day approached Ekenas, but were repulsed.

2,000 Greek insurgents are posted near Demard, in Egiras.
A French division had arrived at the Plerans. The Russians are menacing Erzerum, and have recently made a compulsory enrollment of 35,000 Armenians.

The steamer Pacific left Liverpool at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with 167 passengers.
The steamer Africa arrived out Sunday evening.

A dispatch from London, dated Saturday noon, says: "There is very little business doing on account of the Derby races." Consols 91½.

Two Russian war vessels have been presented to the Greek government.
A Russian steamer sailed out of Sebastopol, notwithstanding the blockade, and captured an English merchantman in the Black Sea, but, being discovered, she cut the prize adrift, and returned safe to Sebastopol.

The Neva was free from ice, and had risen so high that inundation was feared.
Fifteen stone bridges, crossing the Neva, were to be thrown down, and the remainder are to be moved with heavy cannon.

The Emperor has been quite sick. It is reported that the vast merchant quarter of the city of Riga, has been demolished by the military authorities in preparing for defense. It is also reported that allied forces amounting to 17,000, are to be landed in Sweden preparatory to that power declaring war on Russia.

Advices from Constantinople, say that the Turkish corps at Diva, were almost entirely dispersed on the approach of the Russians May 5th. Sellers from Turin state that a contingent force of 25,000, have been demanded from Sardinia by France, for the eastern war.

China, April 10.—The imperialists have made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Shanghai.—The insurgents were steadily marching towards Peking.

A steamer from the fleet brings the news that Gustav Varnal was bombarded without effect, on the 22d, and another attack was intended on the 24th.

The advanced works of Hango, in the Baltic were bombarded and destroyed.
Sir Charles Napier, was about attacking the Main fortifications.

The allied fleets were blockading Sebastopol. The Turkish fleet was off Varna, on its way to the Circassian Territory.
Siliistra held out on the 25th.

The Austrians lost 1500 men, in the attack on the fortress of Abdo Meopid.
The Greek insurrection is growing less formidable.

It is reported that Otho accepts the ultimatum of Naples, and declines neutrality.
The address of the smaller German powers, to Austria and Prussia, has been secured by treaty.

Russia has certainly concluded a treaty with Chivo.

THE TABLE TIPPING.—Prof. Hare, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pa., avows that, after having tested the spiritual rappings by electrical apparatus, and every other means capable of detecting the presence and in fluence of electricity as to their cause, he has come to the conclusion that there is an intelligent, independent, invisible agency, entirely aside from the medium, concerned in producing the various phenomena, and further affirms the theory of the spiritualists is the only intelligible solution yet presented.

"Don't the clouds begin to break?" inquired Harriet, during a storm. She was impatient to go shopping. "Gass so," was the reply, they lack bad enough to be broke."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—We copy the following from the South Side Democrat:

Would it not be peculiarly appropriate for the Southern cities to raise, by subscription, a handsome sum for the widow of the Deputy Marshal killed Saturday, in Boston while attempting to fulfill his duty and carry out the fugitive slave law. Twenty-five cents apiece from one-tenth of those who could afford it, in each city, would relieve the destitute family.

HERALD.—A dashing carriage made its appearance in Broadway on Saturday, having engaged on its passage a crest consisting of a crescent shield with leopard rampant, quartered with gilded bars. This is a palpable usurpation; for, except the *lunates pates* of the Amazon warriors, we know of no other people who adopted them; and do not imagine that any of our New York migrants can trace their lineage from such a source, especially as the Amazons did not countenance wedlock. If a coat of arms be really necessary it should be emblematic of the virtues or business of the adopter. There is eminent expressiveness and utility in Capt. Turnbull's crest, the retired whalerman, who drew upon his carriage door a spouting whale, with the motto "Blubber forever." From the same considerations we might suggest the appropriate emblem for the escutcheon of any who are inclined to adopt feudal appendages.

If an itinerant dealer in bivalves, for instance, falls heir to a million and sports his own establishment, let him adorn his panels with a tin bucket, quartered with Cow Bay cans, with the motto "clam Palam!" The shoemaker, too, when he relinquishes his shop and retires with a plecthor pocket book, might mount a sable lapstone, with pezzing awls rampant. The successful speculator in shad, when he abandons the fish trampet should eschew shields and similar trumpery also, and instead thereof, hang upon his panels a mackerel passant upon a gridiron argent, with a motto in good old Kickerbocker Dutch. And for the retired tobaccoist we suggest, for the same purpose, a plug of tobacco encircled by spittoons in azure, upon a bridle field, with the device—f English be too plebeian, from the German—"Plug muss ich haben!" Of course we charge nothing for the suggestion.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Louisville Dem.

Four Men Shot in Garnettsville, Meade County.
GREENVILLE, June 11, 1854.

Peter Schnessler, in a fit of rage and intoxication, being exasperated at the citizens of Garnettsville, for an attempt to arrest him for disorderly conduct, on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, and discharged a heavily loaded shot gun at a crowd of men on the streets. Some six or eight shot took effect in the inferior extremities of John Berny; one in the body of E. Keith, Esq., James Allen and Felix Howatt.—None of the gentlemen are seriously injured or disabled except Mr. Berny, who is not, however, mortally wounded. Schnessler is under arrest awaiting his examination on Monday, also Frederick Loose and William Zukosky for aiding and abetting in the affair.

A Cool One.—"Sonny, where is your father?" "Father's dead, sir."

"Have you any mother?"
"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to John Danklin, and don't be my mother any more, 'cause she says she's got enough to do to tend to his own young'un's."

GOOD FRUIT WITHOUT GRAFTING.—"In every perfectly ripe apple," it is observed in an English publication about twenty years ago, "there will be found one or two perfectly round seeds, the round ones will produce the improved fruit, and the flat ones will produce the crab."

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Washington Co. Ky. that the cholera prevails to a considerable extent in that county, and five deaths occurred in Springfield up to Friday evening. There were several other cases in town, which would probably terminate fatally.

We understand that Mr. John H. Morehead, living some ten miles south of this place, died on Friday morning last under very singular circumstances. He arose in the morning, apparently in his usual health; and, after talking about for a short time and partaking of his breakfast, he ordered his negro man to bring a long bench into the House, saying that he expected to die soon and wished to be laid upon the same; he then ordered him to fire off a gun, as he wanted to see whether he could hear the report. After this, his wife asked him if she should send the negro to work in the field; he replied not; that he was going to die, and wished the negro to stay and help lay him out. He then laid down and expired soon after.—*Paris (Mo.) Mercury*

To see a delicate woman rubbing bed clothes over a wash-board from morning till night, and a herculean gentleman measuring out rolls of lace and delicate ribbons, would make a Pawnee Indian laugh at our assumptions of civility.

Some genius has announced it as his belief that there will be such facilities for traveling "bi-en-by," you can go anywhere for nothing, and return for half price.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS MANGAN as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district.

We are authorized to announce R. H. KING as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT A. BRAWNER, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county.

We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES MONROE as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce R. C. STEELE as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of this county.

We are authorized to announce A. CROCKETT as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce BEN. F. FORD as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the August election next.

We are authorized to announce Jno. J. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. F. GRAHAM as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Samuel PHILIPS, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce HARRY B. LEXES, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. E. H. TOLE as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce PETER JETT as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Franklin, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce H. INNIS MORRIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce R. T. COLEMAN as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the election in August next.

Lewis B. Fenwick will be supported by many friends for the office of County Jailor for Franklin county, and we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for the office.

MANY VOTERS.

Owen County.
We are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD as a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county at the next August election.

Court of Appeals.
We are authorized to announce HENRY J. STRITZ as a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out:
"O Pa! there goes an editor!"
"Hush, son!" said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the late fire I purchased from J. N. CANNON his entire interest in the firm of CANNON & GAINES, and have disposed of the whole stock in trade to Dr. J. M. Mills. My thanks are hereby tendered for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and I take pleasure in requesting all the friends and patrons of the same to extend their custom to Dr. Mills.

W. A. GAINES.

DR. MILLS.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he is located in the room on St. Clair street, formerly occupied by Dr. Mansell, adjoining the store of Messrs. Baker & Ryan. He returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, and hopes that the same may be continued.

His stock will shortly be increased and every facility afforded for conducting the business.

The community may rely with as much safety as ever upon the genuineness of all his articles.

N. B.—Prescriptions will receive particular attention.
[June 3, 1854.]

DR. GUYSSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of disease, or as a *string purifier of blood* and as a *general tonic for the system*, is unrivaled.

The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

THEN FLY FROM MINERAL TRUSTS TO SEEK hope, life and vigor from this PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY. Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that his hope of physical restoration lies in "Guyssott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persuade him for his LIFE'S SAKE, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.

See advertisement.

Extract from letter by the Rev. Mr. CHURCHILL, of Boston, who is now traveling for his health in the East.

"It gives one an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countryman, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not yet visited any considerable city of Turkey where I did not find the Medicines of my country represented by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some bazaar, the peculiarly American looking Iron card, of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, Sold Here.' On a shelf behind the cross-legged muslin man are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned to the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves waive their trust in fate to try this product of American skill, when they find there is no other cure for them."

I was told here yesterday that the CHERRY PECTORAL had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the Hospitals of the Empire.

It would hardly do for any one to, have the temerity nowadays to question the excellence of Dr. Hoodland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health.—2w.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the Best Medicines for the Cure of Bad Legs.—Mr. Dingle, of St. Stephen's near Saltash, Cornwall, was afflicted for a considerable time with a bad leg; it had three or four large wounds in it, attended with continual pain and general loss of health. He tried many remedies, prescribed by surgeons and others, but obtained neither relief, nor any mitigation of his sufferings. At length, from recommendation, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these invaluable medicines effected a perfect cure in a very short period. Mr. McKay, chemist, 40, Catherine-street, Devonport, vouches for the truth of this statement.

NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffie the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

See advertisement in another column.



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, particularly along the bottom edge. There is no text or other markings on the page.
